The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,218.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Ethiopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 11th May, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay		Leave Colombo	
„ Rutnagherry	12	„ Galle	19
„ Vingorla	12	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	13	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Mangalore	14	„ Madras	24
„ Cannanore	15	„ Coconada	26
„ Calicut	15	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Beypore	16	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Tuticorin	17	„ False Point	29
		Arrive Calcutta	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilcherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

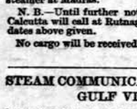
N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

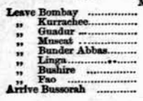
The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	9	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Linga	25
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Linga	14	„ Muscat	29
„ Bushire	17		June.
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	1
Arrive Bussorah	19	„ Kurrachee	2
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

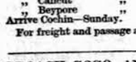
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, to Cochin on Tuesday the 4th May at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz.

Down.	Up.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Rutnagherry—Wednesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingoria „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Coompta „	„ Compta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingoria—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHLAL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
FURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE.

ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.—R. RUBALTINO & Co. running in connection with the Bombay and Bengal Steam-Ship Company. These commodious English-built Steamers, offering every comfort to Passengers, sail regularly from Alexandria on the 1st and 15th of every month for Genoa, calling at Messina, Naples, and Leghorn.

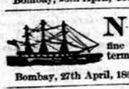
Rates of Fares.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Messina	£ 4 16s.	£ 3 4s.	£ 1 16s.
„ Naples	„ 6 16s.	„ 4 16s.	„ 2 4s.
„ Leghorn	„ 7 16s.	„ 5 0s.	„ 2 12s.
„ Genoa	„ 8 8s.	„ 6 16s.	„ 3 16s.

Six Shillings per day charged for Board during detention.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Barker & Co., Alexandria, E. Mahorcich and D. N. Mitzaki, Esqrs., Suez, and in Bombay to

Bombay, 28th April, 1869. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.



NOTICE.—For Calcutta direct, sailing about 13th May, the fine iron ship "British Sovereign." For terms of freight, &c., apply to

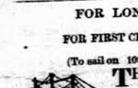
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo on board the "Elizabeth Henderson," from Calcutta, are requested to send at once boats for taking delivery as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the Consignees' risk and expense, in accordance with the terms of the Bills of Lading.

L. KUHN & Co., Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 29th April, 1869.

NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Pulanquine, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind ;
FOR HERE

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £46, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FAREWELL OPERATIC PERFORMANCE, to be Acted and Sung in Costume by Madame CAUSSADE, Prima Donna of the Theatre Royal of Bruxelles ; M. CAUSSADE, First Tenor of the Théâtre Impérial de l'Opéra Comique de Paris ; M. LAVAGNE, First Baritone of the Grand Theatre of Marseilles, by kind permission, at Mr. Hardcastle's residence, SOMERSET HOUSE, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY, 4th May, 1869, to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

LA TRAVIATA,

Grand Opera de Verdi, en Trois Actes :—1. L'Aveu ; 2. Le Pere ; 3. La Mort de Violetta.

Violetta	Mme. Caussade.
Rodolphe	M. Caussade.
D'Orbel (son Père)	M. Lavagne.

Price of Admission, Rs. 10.

N.B.—Tickets to be procured from Messrs. Soundy & Co., Rampart Row.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street to let, consisting of 4 Rooms, Bathroom, and Cook-room, suitable for bachelors, family, or office. Apply to

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13 Meadow Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. —The Public are informed that the Telegraph Office at Nulwad is closed, and a Telegraph Office opened at Shahabad instead.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

On and from Monday next, the 3rd May, 1869, and on every subsequent Mondays until further notice, an additional Passenger Train will leave Nasrel at 8-0 A.M., arrive at Dyculla at 9-33 A.M., and at Bombay, Boree Bunder, at 10-10 A.M.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th April, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighth per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Sumatra" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Poonah," from Southampton, 3rd April.
„ "Delhi," from Marseilles, 11th April.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Tanjore," from Southampton, 27th March.
„ "Mirza," from Liverpool, 28th March.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. Company.

LAST DAY of JACOB & Co.'s SALE.—This day, Saturday, 1st May, at 12 noon, Messrs. Heeralall & Co. will sell the remaining stock of Messrs Jacob & Co.'s stock-in-trade, containing jewellery of all sorts, diamond and brilliant rings, presses, book case, pistols, revolvers, sword, gunpowder, buttons of sorts, sextants, worm-eaten, portmanteaus, cashmere shawls, scarfs, Delhi-work work-boxes of all descriptions, mahogany sofas, &c., &c., will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

As Messrs Heeralall & Co. will shortly remove from the premises at present occupied by them, a small stock of Sundries will also be disposed of, the property of the Commercial Bank, in Liquidation. HEERALALL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen. } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Bass' Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-6 per dozen.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and the Estate of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons and Company.

A DIVIDEND of three per cent on the admitted claims against the above Estate is payable by the undersigned. W. ADAMS,
High Court, Bombay, 1st May, 1869. Trustee.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of the winding up of the International Financial Corporation, Limited.

The Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company has passed his final account, and the affairs of the said Company have been declared by the High Court to be completely wound up.—Dated the 29th day of April, 1869.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislature Council of India, and in the matter of Jumnadass Khooshalldass, lately carrying on business in his own name, and also in partnership with Luckmidass Hunsraj, Puddumsey Veerjee, Ramjee Jetha, Nagindass Jumnadass, Luckmidass Girdhardass, and Wedhoo Narrondjee and Company, under the name, style and firm of Ramjee Luckmidass & Company, and lately trading as Merchants.

Notice is hereby given, that the Final Accounts of the Liquidation, with Vouchers, were filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the High Court on the 24th April, 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Trustees of the above Estate.

Bombay, 30th April, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the "Indian Companies Act 1866" and of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, an unregistered Company.

Alexander Brown, Robert Roberts, Venayeckrao Jugonnathjee Sunkeresett, Soondrao Raghonath, and Framjee Nesserwanjee, the Directors of the Society.. ..... } Petitioners.

All persons having claims on the above Society, or the assets thereof, and whose claims have not already been admitted, are required on or before the 27th day of October 1869 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies, if any, to William Gilmour Hall and Soonderao Raghonath, of Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Official Liquidators of the Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators, are by their Attornies or Agents to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Wednesday the 27th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Attornies for the said Official Liquidators, at Apollo Street, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 26th day of April, 1869.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for the Official Liquidators.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOS.—Just unpacked, a fresh stock of Broadwood & Sons' Solid Mahogany Square Pianofortes with grand action, iron frames, metal studs, metal pin plate, screwed throughout, brass bound corners, with leather cover, tin lined case, &c. Rs. 1,000.

Solid Mahogany Square, metal studs, two bars, metallic plate, brass bound corners, screwed throughout, leather cover and tin lined case. Rs. 950.

These instruments have been specially manufactured to our order and are prepared throughout for India. Our extensive importation of these instruments, enable us to offer a choice to our constituents, and to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash payment.

These instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of tone, touch, and durability, for which J. Broadwood and Sons' manufactures are so famous. Any consignee wishing to have an instrument in its original case direct from Broadwood's factory, can be supplied at any time from our stock.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Polices of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents.

1st January 1866.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN at Byculla, near to the Railway Station, will be glad to accommodate a Married Couple or two Bachelors. References given and required. Apply first by letter addressed H., care of the publisher "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TO SURGEONS.—The services of a well qualified English Surgeon are required for the abovementioned Railway. Gentlemen who desire to become candidates can obtain particulars of the appointment on personal application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 and 11-30 A.M., at the offices of the G. I. P. Railway, Medical Department, Byculla.

WILLIAM SOLTAN ECCLES,
27th April, 1869. Surgeon G. I. P. Railway.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lumsden. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, a nice airy two storied Bungalow at Girgaum, Gaumdavee New Road, No. 14, opposite the Convent, fit for family residence or an Hotel, with Yehar water and on pre mises. Apply at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—A. ALLAN'S Selections from the English, Scotch, and Foreign Markets have just been landed, and from the superior quality, and variety of the newest Patterns Manufactured, he begs to inform his Customers and the Public in general, that he is prepared to satisfy their demands with the latest novelty and a good fit in the bargain.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot, of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits	Rs. 35
Do. do. do. Double Breasted Coats	„ 18
Do. do. do. Trousers	„ 12

A few light Tweeds Suits from Rs. 20 and upwards.

MILITARY STAFF, &c.

Superfine Scarlet Cloths, the best picture exposed in the Exhibition, Paris, specially adopted for India.

The New Regulation Full Dress Tunic for Infantry.	
Do. do. Sash, and Sword Belt do.	
Do. do. Gold Lace and Collar Ornaments do.	
Do. do. Cork Helmets, and Staff Corps Belts.	
Patrol Jackets for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.	

HOSIERY.

New Pattern Shirts, and Embroidered Shirts Fronts, Rich Silk Scarfs, Neck Ties and Collars.	
New Pattern Scotch Mauds, and Balmoral Bonnets, Rich Silk Wrappers, Travelling Caps and Coupling Straps.	
New Pattern Carpets and Sofa Rugs.	
Overland Trunks all Sizes, Courier Bags.	

MASONIC CLOTHING.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

PARAMATA and ALPACA.

BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.

WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.

WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.

SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
White Linen and Fancy Bordered

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

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BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

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NOTICES.

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By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN ; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO K.P.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

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Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

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Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
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Do. all Wool „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	0
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Cashmere Do.	30	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
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do. with Tie „	7	8
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do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

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The Rotten Row Scarf	3	0
The Bond Street do.	3	8
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The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c.	Rs. 2-8 to	4 0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved Trousers Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
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Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons...		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-8	to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8	
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

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Gold Solitaires Plain	13	to 30
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„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
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„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	60	„ 70
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Paris Hats	14	0
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The Silk Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
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ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS (Hunting, Patent Inner Bands. „ Turban „ „ lined Cork.
BEST QUALITY Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ..... Rs. 16

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Ladies Kid Gloves..... Rs. 2 As. 8.

Gent.'s	Gent.'s	Gent.'s
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

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Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

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Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames, Ladies' Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Cane Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

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UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.
"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

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They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

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D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

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KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT AND ONLY BY

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country ; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 30.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, from Ahmedabad.
Morris, Lieutenant, 20th Rifles, on ex-charge, from Lutapore.
Brough, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.
Boulan, Major, 4th Battalion, on duty, from Fyzabad.
Hore, Lieutenant, 10th Regiment N. I., on sick certificate, from Tanna.
Clark, Major, Hydurabad Contingent, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 30.

Sandwith, Lieutenant Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on privilege leave, to Belgaum.
Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Kiernander, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Tanna.
Dunmlar, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Matheran.
Boulan, Major, 4th Battalion, on duty, to England.
Boche, Lieutenant, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 22nd April, 1869.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

11th Regiment N. I.—Captain J. P. Newton, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Boyd, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Poona, 24th April 1869.

Captain L. G. Brown officiated as Second in Command and Lieutenant Hunt as Wing Officer, 5th Regiment N. L. I., the latter in addition to his own duties, from 25th January to 21st March 1869.

3rd Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 10th April, directing Captain Strutt, Wing Officer, to perform the duties of Quartermaster, in addition to his own, vice Malden proceeded on medical certificate.

29th Regiment N. I.—Regimental order, dated 7th April, directing Captain Hamilton to perform the duties of Wing Officer, in addition to his own, vice Captain Tanner Officiating as Assistant Quartermaster General Sind Division.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

E. Brigade R. H. A.—Lieutenant J. W. Bernard, for 30 days from date of departure, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on medical certificate.

1st Battalion 8th Foot.—Lieutenants C. F. Malet, and W. W. Egerton, from 17th April to 16th May 1869, to proceed to Poonundhur, on medical certificate.

Poona, 28th April, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd Battalion 1st Foot.—Lieutenant F. Y. Wetheral from 3rd February to 18th April 1869, on private affairs.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Lieutenant W. Mackie, from 19th April to 18th May 1869, in extension, to remain at Mahabuleshwur, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Captain C. D. J. Dodd, from 25th March to 25th May 1869, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe.

Poona, 29th April, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Regiment Sind Horse.—Captain G. S. Stevens, officiating Second in Command, 3rd Regiment, to officiate as Second in Command, with effect from 31st March 1869.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
30	Royal Sovereign	Curphy	Newcastle, Dec. 1.
	Sumatra (s)	White.....	Suez, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Sir John Mandevill ..	Greig	Liverpool.
	Emeu (s)	Rebb	China.
	Winged Hunter	Small	Galle.
	Templar	Rogers	New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Berbice, Latto, to Havre.
Ship Lord Palmerston, Ferguson, to Havre.
Ship Astracana, Wilson, to Havre.
Ship Corinne, Laidmen, to Gall, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Romania, Thomas, to Oceonada.
Ship Thames, Patterson, to Australia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Tapjee, to Calcutta.
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Rangoon, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Futtay Lills, to Muscat.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

What is the matter with the Calcutta High Court? Has it become, to use the slang of the period, a "sensational" organ? For the last ten days we have been startled repeatedly by telegraphic reports succinctly describing new "situations" in the drama opened, at the instance of the Chief Justice, by Mr. Justice Mitter, and continued with so much vigour by Sir Barnes Peacock himself? First we have the letters, aroused by intemperate and unfair letters in a newspaper, pointing his imperative finger at the author, Mr. Tayler, and directing the officers of the Court to put that person in the chowkey—if we may, without contempt of Court, employ a phrase which has become almost classical on this side of India. Then we see the bailiff laying hands on the wrong man—a Judge too, who, not being in Court, could not attach the blundering officer for contempt. Finale of act the first—Mr. Tayler appears; his courage disappears, and instead of knuckling down and offering a genuine apology, he neither braves the Court nor submits to the offended majesty of the Court; he utters a half and half apology, rightly judged to be none at all, gets his reward—one month's imprisonment and rupees five hundred fine—and loses any sympathy which may have been felt for him, as champion, for the time being, of the right of public criticism upon legal judgments, subject to legal penalties if it passes the bounds of propriety. The last scene of Act I. shows Sir Barnes Peacock in the attitude of injured Majesty rebuking the offender, and the offender himself retiring discomfited, and repentant—with a reservation, in the hands of the Sheriff.

With the fall of the curtain and the vanishing of the offender in custody, most people thought this extraordinary drama had come to an end. They misjudged the extreme susceptibility of Sir Barnes Peacock. Sir Peter Laurie, an Alderman of London, resolved to "put down" suicide; and Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, seems resolved, not only to "put down" criticism by the summary exercise of judicial authority, but to "put down" overt sympathy with his temporary antagonist. The *Englishman*, it seems, not only ventured to do what is done every day in London, comment upon the judgment of the Court, but to open a subscription for the purpose of paying the fine inflicted on Mr. Tayler. Thereupon Act II. opens, presenting us with the spectacle of an irritated Chief Justice, ordering the issue of a rule *nisi* against the *Englishman* for the double offence of commenting on Mr. Tayler's case, and opening a subscription to pay his fine. This double offence, we are told, is contempt of Court. Here the curtain again drops, but it will rise once more on Monday, when the *Englishman* will have to justify himself before the Court, and the Court will have to justify itself before the public of India.

The question now, at issue, is not one between Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Tayler—the Native Judge has long been superseded and surpassed by his European colleague—nor is it between Mr. Tayler and the Chief Justice—the issue now lies between Sir Barnes Peacock and the public of India. What is contempt of Court? If contempt of Court is anything unpleasing to the feelings of a Judge there is an end of liberty of the subject. No one is safe, from the Viceroy downwards, if the arbitrary power of summoning anybody who displeases him be lodged in the hands of a Judge or Chief Justice. A High Court is no longer a court of Law and Equity, it is a Star Chamber. It is a matter of grave doubt among lawyers whether the arrest of Mr. Tayler was not a high-handed proceeding, and whether it would not have been more correct and more dignified to proceed against him in the ordinary way for defamation. But no one, lawyer or not, will have any doubt that the Court is acting in an arbitrary manner when it seeks to punish the *Englishman* for opening a subscription to pay the fine. That is an interference with the liberty of the subject such as no Court in England would venture on, and one which, we trust, the society of Calcutta will resist by immediately opening a subscription to pay the expenses of the *Englishman*. For our part we shall be glad to receive any monies that our fellow-citizens may think proper to contribute for this purpose. As the new rules which govern the conduct of the High Court threaten the liberties of all, there is a common interest in aiding the defence. What the comments of the *Englishman* may have been we know not; they may have outraged propriety and fair play, and the Chief Justice may, therefore, be warranted in proceeding against the journal. But the attempt to prevent a subscription has no equivocal aspect—it is an outrage on the community at large. As such it should be met, not only in Calcutta, but all over India. We yield to none in our admiration of British Courts, and respect for their decisions. The honour and fair fame of our Judges is as dear to us as it is to themselves. The pure, calm, independent administration of justice in the British Empire kindles feelings of noble pride in the breast of every Englishman. It is, therefore, with pain that we see any Court, any Judge inflicting a wound on a noble institution by ill-advised and arbitrary conduct; and, for the sake of that institution itself, we trust that the Calcutta High Court will be rebuked for behaviour tending to lower the Bench in the estimation of the community.

A CORRESPONDENT, for whom we have a great regard, takes us roundly to task for a grave offence. He tells us that the following sentence, which closed a brief note on the drainage disaster at Carnac Bunder, is unfair. We said of it "this is another example, we regret to say, and at present, forbear to say more, of imperfect administration." Our censor thinks that this mild language is unjust to Mr. Crawford. But surely even he would not regard the incident as an example of a perfect administration. Could we have applied a more lenient adjective than "imperfect"? No administration is perfect; all are more or less imperfect, and unavoidable "accidents" will happen to mar the roundness of the best. But we cannot characterize the accident at the Carnac Bunder as unavoidable; because although, from the nature of the sewage, it may be impossible to prevent a stoppage in a drain, it is possible to construct accessible drains; and surely, when the whole discharge depends on a single pipe, that pipe ought to be easily got at. We never said, as our friendly critic implies, that the Municipal Commissioner was solely to blame. He is not the administration, he is only *part* of it. All we intended to imply by the phrase "imperfect administration" was that the necessary foresight had not been exercised, and that the essential supervision had been faulty. If it be true that the Government approved this plan of the drain then the Government shares the responsibility with the Municipal Commissioner and Engineer. But we reserve the right to form an opinion when the facts are known. It may turn out that the common verdict will be correct—that Nobody is to blame. In the meantime, despite the remonstrances of our warm-hearted, but too impetuous correspondent, we must maintain that the stoppage of a carefully buried drain-pipe is an example of imperfect administration.

SIR DONALD MCLEOD has left Lahore for Simla. During his stay at Simla he will be the guest of the Viceroy.

ACCORDING to a Poona contemporary, His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdalla and personal staff will leave Poona for Mahabuleshwur on Tuesday next.

WE learn from the "Pioneer" that Major Eustace Hill, 2nd in Command of the 4th Regiment, Nizam's Cavalry, is seriously ill, and has been ordered at once to England.

ACCORDING to the "Delhi Gazette," a letter from Kohat, dated April 18th, states that troops have been ordered out to punish some refractory tribes near Kanaun.

THE Ameer left Peshawur on the 20th ultimo at 6 P. M. The troops lined the road through the cantonments in the same manner as upon his arrival, the artillery firing a royal salute as he entered upon the Khyber road. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner accompanied His Highness to Hari Sing-ka-burj and stayed the night. The Ameer was to remain some three days at Jumrood to settle matters with the Khyberees.

MR. LEONARD has stated before the Asiatic Society of Bengal that the reports regarding the severity of the earthquake in Cachar, and especially as to its action in rupturing the earth, were considerably exaggerated. Though he had travelled through the disturbed district for more than 150 miles, he had not seen a single case of disturbance or fracture of solid ground. The disturbances in every case which he had seen were caused by the slipping in of the banks of rivers or of old river-beds, or of partially filled up jheels.

IT may be a solace to some adventurous readers in this hot weather to know that "a large tiger killed two buffaloes near the Mahabuleshwur village on the 26th April. It is remarkable that a native woman, whilst tending the same identical cattle last year, was killed by a tiger whilst sitting down. The ferocious beast came cat-like behind and seized her by the neck. Her shrieks frightened the brute off, until assistance arrived too late, however, to save the life of the expiring woman. The footmarks of another tiger have been observed near Carnac Point. Perhaps, F. Souter, Esquire, C. S. I., Police Commissioner of Bombay, now here, will be able to gain fresh laurels as a tiger slayer should he be lucky enough to come upon the spoor of these 'varmint.'" We quote from a correspondent of the "Deccan Herald."

THE REV. W. G. COWIE, Rector of Stafford, well remembered on this side of India (says the "Pioneer") as Bishop Cotton's Domestic Chaplain and the fighting *Padre* of Umbeyla, has been appointed Bishop Selwyn's successor in New Zealand, but under the style of Bishop of *Auckland*.

REFERRING again to the "Pall Mall Gazette's" statement that the Shah of Persia had requested the service of British officers to discipline his troops, the "Pioneer" says that the "Pall Mall's" announcement was altogether erroneous. No such application had at that time been made by the Persian Court. It is said that, on the strength of the "Pall Mall Gazette's" assertion, several officers, both here and in England, applied for employment in Persia—of course in vain.

WITH the sanction of the Madras Government, and pending final instructions from the Government of India, the Southern Division of the Madras Army ceased to be a divisional command from the 20th April, and has become a Second Class Brigade, to be denominated "The Southern District," Head Quarters, Trichinopoly. The divisional staff remain undisturbed until opportunities arise for providing elsewhere for existing incumbents.

THE "Delhi Gazette," in alluding to the death o Captain T. J. Young, R. N., V. C., mentions his exploits in the relief of Lucknow, when the sturdy British Tars, under his command, dragged their heavy guns under a murderous fire and plied them with such effect and such hearty good will against the stronghold of the enemy. His gallantry on the 16th November of the memorable year 1857 gained him the much-coveted V. C. Captain Young died at Caen in Normandy; the failure of his health being, perhaps very justly, attributed to his harassing and exhausting duties in India in 1857.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera to arrive, ship named, 9¾d.

Exchange on India 1s. 11⅝d.

LONDON, 29TH APRIL.

At a banquet given to Warren Costello at Cork yesterday the Mayor presided and inflammatory speeches were made.

A collision has taken place at Londonderry between the Protestants and Catholics. Two people were killed and several injured.

Admiral Milne has been appointed Commander of the Mediterranean squadron.

On the demand of the Italian Government, Switzerland has requested Mazzini to leave Engano.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 28TH APRIL.

The American Government will not interfere in Cuba beyond the protection of American interests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some weeks have now elapsed since a statement of the circumstances under which the Organ debt of the Cathedral was contracted was laid before the public, and a collection began towards procuring the funds required to liquidate that debt, or, in plain English, to repay to Mr. Mull the amount expended by him upon the organ; and as far as we of the outside could know, payment is still deferred and no reason given for the delay. The validity of Mr. Mull's claim is neither disputed nor denied, and there are at any rate some funds in hand, so that it seems to me that the time has now arrived for payment, and Mr. Mull's connection with the choir having ceased owing to ill health—a necessity to be lamented by all lovers of good music—there would be a peculiar appropriateness in performing this act of justice on his retirement. I cannot imagine any reason why this debt more than any other should be left unpaid, and am struck by the evident unfairness of keeping Mr. Mull waiting while the amount is slowly collected. Let him be paid in full at once, and funds "begged, borrowed, or stolen" as those concerned may prefer at their leisure.

I have heard that Government has reimbursed the Trustees for the money which was diverted from the School Fund to the restoration of the Cathedral, and I think there is little doubt that a claim brought before it in this matter would meet with consideration.

It would be much to be regretted if this affair should be allowed to grow into another "Cathedral Scandal," but certainly to a mere outsider it has an unsatisfactory aspect.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

Bombay, 30th April.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 9TH APRIL.

THE Government Bankruptcy Amendment Bill and the accompanying Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, passed a second reading, on Monday night last, and both will be taken in Committee on next Monday week. I have already explained the leading provisions of these measures, and can only now add that opposition is gradually accumulating against them as they proceed. Why this should be so on the part of mercantile men I hardly know, for I am convinced they will wait long before they get a better measure, but commercial men are nevertheless divided in opinion on the subject. Mr. Peek, the new Conservative member for Mid Surrey, who is a prosperous dealer in tea and coffee—wholesale—is all against the Bill; while Mr. Morley, the new Liberal member for Bristol, an equally prosperous dealer in Nottingham hosiery, is enthusiastic in its favour. I will not say that political antipathies have anything to do with Mr. Peek's opinions, but it is hard to believe they have not. It seems to me that no large merchant can well do otherwise than hail the Bill as an immense improvement of his position at least. First of all it secures the cheap and easy administration and distribution of a bankrupt's estate. The Chambers of Commerce have been calling out for the Scotch system for years, and now the Attorney General gives it to them. But so wedded is the average English mind to officialism, that many people in business seem even now rather to like the notion of an estate being handed over as the prey of a department in preference to having it left in the hands of those whose property it is. The creditors of a bankrupt would, under the proposed Bill, have only themselves to thank if they do not derive the full benefit of all his assets. What more could reasonable men want? If the Bill did nothing else, it should be hailed as a boon by business men—that is, if their own repeated professions were to be taken as a guide. But every man airs his own crotchet on these points. Mr. Peek wants facilities for taking an estate out of bankruptcy; Serjeant Simon objects to the appointment of a Chief Judge—a provision, by the bye, which to me seems designed to avert the "divine wrath" of Lord Westbury in the Upper House. Mr. Norwood objects to the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and Mr. Jessel, an eminent Chancery barrister, wants to keep the bankrupt liable all his life till he has paid twenty shillings in the pound. The objections that excited most notice came from Mr. Jessel, not so much because they were formidable in themselves as from the ability with which he advanced them. His speech abounded in learning, research, close argument, shrewd observation and appropriate illustrations. With that I have nothing to do. Mr. Jessel is aiming at the Woolsack, and I am told will reach it before long, since Mr. Gladstone sat listening to him with rapt attention on Monday night. *But as it affects business matters, we must take* his speech from another than a political or forensic point of view, and looked at in that light I must express my total dissent from its conclusions. The government Bill as it stands, goes, to my view at least, far in favour of creditors as either equity or expediency render at all desirable. By it a bankrupt is given five years to pay ten shillings in the pound; and if he has not by that time paid so much, he is liable all the rest of his life for the full balance unpaid of twenty shillings in the pound, unless five-sixths of his creditors should grant him a release. Under such an arrangement the great majority of bankrupts in London, such as small tradesmen, clerks and others would practically never escape, unless by evasion of some sort, their liability to pay the whole of their debts. Of course they might get a release from five-sixths of their creditors, but, allow for vindictive men, for crotchetty men, for men possessed with a theory as to the sacredness of debt, and for others who will not be bothered to do anything one way or another, and you will find the wretched bankrupt will be often "like a toad in the harrows," unable to move without suffering and having really no power of independent exertion. Is not that sufficient security in all conscience for the creditor? I think that if the Bill here errs at all it errs on the side of over severity We tried the old Roman principle of holding the contract between debtor and creditor inviolable until we found by experience the law defeated its own end. A partial return to the principle would have the same tendency now. To declare that a small tradesman. who had been brought down by no fault of his own but by the failure of his bank or of others whom he had trusted, should be always liable unless he had paid an utterly impossible dividend, would be not only to crush independent effort in many cases and feed pauperism, but would foster deception on system. However keenly alive a small trader may be to a feeling of honour, it is not reasonable to suppose that he will patiently submit over more than a limited period, to see his earnings swept away year by year to pay individuals who have shown him no pity or consideration and who want their pound of flesh whether the claims of his family are urgent or not. In such a case one result will follow. Traders in order to escape liability will resort to all sorts of evasion—to change of address and of name, to trading under assumed disguises, and other modes. On the other hand, creditors alured by the idea of their having obtained additional security will give credit more freely and so increase the mischief. I very much question, then, whether the Bill does not go too far in the interests of the creditor; at least I am sure if anybody has a right to complain about it, *he* is not the person. Perhaps I should add that such provisions in the Bill, as those which invalidate a settlement made within two years of insolvency, and prevent a debtor making himself bankrupt, command general approval.

Nothing is yet decided as to the acquisition of the telegraphs by the State, but the matter is not neglected. Reuter's Company still stops the way, and until the arbitration as to it is finished, nothing important can be done. To give you an idea how weighty the matter is, I may mention that Reuter took five days to state his case before Mr. Russell Gurney, the umpire. His counsel were Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Frederick Pollock, and Mr. Bompas; the counsel for the Government were the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Serjeant Sargood and one or two others, juniors. So, as you may imagine, it is a big affair. Reuter's claim, founded in a large measure on the expected share of profits from the Indo-European (Siemen's line), is described to me, on the best of all authority, as "preposterous,"—so monstrous, indeed, that it is expected it will be cut down to something like a third, under one head. Not only so; Mr. Harcourt himself, albeit unused to the blushing mood, was almost ashamed of the demand he made; and the intrepid Reuter called a day or two afterwards on Mr. Scudamore and proposed that they should come to a private arrangement. This was not the conduct of a man who had a strong case. Scudamore's reply was that of one of nature's diplomatists. "You went to the lawyers, Mr. Reuter, and you compelled me to go to them also! so they must settle it now. But the worst thing that could happen to you would be if the Recorder admitted your entire claim." "Why so," was Reuter's reply. "Because in that case the House of Commons would refuse to pass the money Bill, and then you would get nothing." Exit Reuter, in much trepidation. Such, or something similar, is, I am assured, the present state of the negotiations with that Company. They would probably jump at an arrangement which gave them one half what they had the impudence to ask. The reply on the part of the Government will commence as soon as the Central Criminal Court Sessions are over: and very likely within a month from now all will be settled.

In my last I gave you the Board of Trade returns for February. I can now hand your readers a statement of all the shipments to Bombay from the United Kingdom in March. The total declared value was £494,797. The particulars of the exports were as follows:—Plain cottons, 11,238,127 yards grey and 2,814,928 yards white; colored cottons 2,036,637 yards; printed cottons 1,284,267 yards; cotton yarn, grey, 76,440 lbs., dyed, 188,250 lbs.; woollens, 37,117 yards; worsted, 1,920 yards; mixed woollens, 17,118 yards; mixed worsteds, 22,049 yards; canvas, 22,632 yards; copper, 127 tons sheet, 2 tons bolt, and 59 tons tile; 206 tons yellow metal sheathing; iron—140 tons sheet, 171 tons hoop, 302 tons rod, 999 tons bar, 30 tons pig; lead—6 tons sheet, 33 tons pig, 18 tons red and white; 11 tons steel; 3,132 tons coals; 1,329 tons coke and fuel; 1,981 hhds. beer, bulk, and 410 barrels bottled. The declared value of the two previous months' exports was £1,022,934, so that the total of the three months was £1,516,831. For the corresponding quarter of the previous year the amount was £2,069,810, and for the first quarter of 1867 it was £1,715,154. In fact the amount is below that of any year since 1863, when it was £822,315. The tonnage cleared out for Bombay last March was 30 vessels, and 26,693 tons.

The promised arrivals of cotton at Liverpool, which I anticipated in my last, have now begun to tell, the receipt this week having been 123,000 bales. The sales have been small and there is consequently an addition of about 80,000 bales to our reduced stock. The markets, however, have been steady though quiet, the statistical position of the article not favouring lower prices. If, however, the strike and the closing of mills make further progress, I should not be surprised to see a decline next week. All attempts at arranging the dispute between masters and men at Preston have failed, and unless an agreement is patched up to-morrow 11,000 more operatives will be thrown out of employment. From Blackburn and the other districts the accounts are also bad. Yet, although the production has so fallen off, manufacturers have got no corresponding advance in price, as foreign markets are still discouraging. Stocks of goods in Lancashire do not accumulate; that is all they have gained. Practically, then, the problem is as far from solution as ever. The two disturbing elements, excessively dear raw material and unnaturally cheap manufactures, are still in full force. A clear way out of the difficulty. I confess I do not see, unless the United States should send us next year 35,000,000 bales of cotton; that would bring relief, but it is a long time to wait. The interval will naturally be trying; already many of the Lancashire operatives are emigrating and thousands would go if funds could be had. In ordinary circumstances the millowners would make desperate efforts to retain these men, but at present they have lost heart and many of these are of opinion that it would be better if the producing capability of Lancashire were permanently reduced below its recent level.

As I presume your political correspondent will give you all particulars of the Budget, I need not trespass on his province. But I may remark on two points in it that have been a subject of City talk to-day. The abrogation of the duty on corn gives great satisfaction, as it tends, though perhaps not powerfully, to stimulate general business by lowering prices. At this particular time the effect of the change will be greater because we are looking for the usual large shipments from the American ports at the opening of the spring navigation, and greater freedom of import will accelerate the downward course of the markets. Mr. Lowe dwelt on the gain to England that would accrue from the repeal, as it would make her a kind of entrepot for foreign grain, and this I happen to know is a favourite notion of Mr. Gladstone's. But I think they exaggerate the effect of the change. Corn is too bulky an article to be largely landed and reshipped. The present practice of sending a vessel for orders to a port of call is more likely to be adhered to in cases of uncertainty as to destination. It would be cheaper to pay demurrage for a few days than to discharge and reload. The second point is this. It is proposed to collect in the first quarter of each year the bulk of those taxes which have hitherto been paid in two or four instalments. If this should be generally done the pressure for money will be very much sharper than hitherto in the month of March, and it may aggravate to an unpleasant degree the stringency of the market which is generally apparent about that time. Of course it would be only temporary, but a temporary pressure has before now raised our rate of discount 1 per cent.

There are not many more failures to communicate. Ferguson, Kemp, & Co., wincey manufacturers of Glasgow, and a Mr. William Clark, of Dundee, are named, the liabilities in both cases of small amount. The creditors of Mr. John Hamer, Manchester, whose suspension I previously mentioned, have accepted a composition of 13s. 4d. in the pound. Blake, Barclay & Co., Greenock, pay 8s. in the pound.

The money market is easier again and it is now generally pronounced to have been a mistake on the part of the bank directors to have raised the rate. The American and Continental exchanges are more favourable and we are sending out no more gold to those quarters, though we are exporting some amounts to Brazil.

The stock of cotton to-day is 319,000 bales against 236,130 bales last week. Import 123,875 bales. Closing prices—middling Upland 12½d., Orleans 12¾d., Mobile 12½d., Egyptian 10½d., Pernam 12¼d., Bahia 12½d., Smyrna 10⅝d., Dhollerah 10¼d., Oomra, 10½d., Broach 10¼d., Scinde 8¾d., Madras 9½d., Bengal 8¾d., Tinnevelly 10⅜d., Rio 12½d. Sales to-day 7,000 bales. Market dull but unchanged. The Manchester report is "Market quiet, and though quotations are nominally unchanged, the prices of last Tuesday cannot now be obtained."

Another Russian railway loan of £10,000,000 is expected to be issued soon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF APRIL 9.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. *Sumatra*, Captain C. A. White, bringing the English Mails of the 9th April, arrived in the harbour about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 17th at 5-25 P. M., reached Aden on the 23rd at 3-23 P. M., and resumed her voyage at 10-25 the same night. Appended is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton—Dr. J. Robb, Staff Surgeon Kelly, Staff Surgeon W. Stansfield, Staff Surgeon T. Gorman, Ensign A. Campion, Ensign J. Lennett.

From Marseilles—Mr. M. Melvill, Mr. J. Walhouse, and Col. C. W. Moore.

From Suez—Mrs. Levy and sister.

From Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Peniston and child.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, April 9.)

THE Budget has been introduced. The Income-tax is to be reduced from 6d. to 5d. The shilling duty on foreign corn, the tax on fire insurance, and the tea license are all to be abolished, and the assessed taxes to be lowered. A surplus remains of £446,000 upon Mr. Lowe's estimates of expenditure and income after these reductions.

Mr. Gladstone has announced in the House of Commons that friendly negotiations are going on with Russia in respect to Central Asia.

A debate has taken place in the House of Lords on the proceedings of the Inland China Mission at Yang Chow. Lord Clarendon announced that our relations with China are satisfactory.

The Navy Estimates have been voted by the House of Commons.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson has resigned his office as American Minister to this Court, and he will be succeeded by Mr. J. L. Motley.

Prince Arthur, who has been created a Knight of St. Patrick, is in Ireland, where he has been cordially received.

Demonstrations continue to be made in Ireland against the Irish Church Bill, and an Orange meeting has been held in Exeter-hall against it.

Major-General Sir Vincent Eyre has read a paper at a meeting of the East India Association, entitled a "Retrospect of the Afghan War with Reference to Passing Events in Central Asia."

M. Vambery has written a public letter urging the establishment of Consulates at Cabool, Kandahar and Herat.

The Nawab Nazim of Bengal has arrived in London.

Mr. Justice Wilde has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Penzance.

The Earl of Stair is the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The ex-king of Portugal, Don Ferdinand, has positively refused the Crown of Spain. The new Constitution is being discussed by the Cortes.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt.

Another agrarian outrage is reported from Ireland.

The Queen has returned from Windsor to London, and her Majesty held a Drawing-room on April 8.

The number of deaths by the colliery explosion near Wigan have been increased to 34.

Dr. Alderson is the new president of the Royal College of Physicians.

The East India Irrigation Bill has passed through committee of the House of Lords.

A deputation from the Peninsular and Oriental Company has been received at the Colonial-office on the improvement of the harbour of Point de Galle.

The Bombay branch of the Delhi and London Bank is to be closed.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Major W. C. P. Haines, Madras Staff Corps—Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Newmarch, Royal (Bengal) Engineers—Lieut.-Colonel H. Y. Beale, Bombay Infantry.

Miscellaneous: Lord Cloncurry—The Rev. Charles Bridges—The Hon. and Rev. Digby Walsh—Admiral Thomas Mansel—Sir Edward Cunard—Archdeacon Mant—Mr. M. D. Hassard.

MR. LOWE'S BUDGET.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday the 8th April, Mr. Lowe introduced his Budget in Committee of Ways and Means. The actual receipts of the past year he stated at £72,592,000, being £558,000 below Mr. Hunt's estimate. Generally there had been a falling off in the articles consumed by the poor, such as tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, while there had been a rise in the consumption of the rich, as wine and brandy. The expenditure was less than estimated by £511,000, leaving out of account the Abyssinian expedition. Turning to the future, he estimated the expenditure for the ensuing year 1869-70 at £68,223,000, showing a reduction of £2,261,000, upon the previous years. This favourable results was mainly due to the heroic efforts of the Secretary of State for War, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. An increase of £2,881,000 upon the miscellaneous Civil Service estimates was accounted for by the spontaneous growth of estimates over which the Government had no control. The revenue for 1869-70 Mr. Lowe estimated at £72,855,000, or £264,000 more than was received last year; and when this was compared with the ordinary expenditure of the year there appeared to be a surplus of £4,632,000—an announcement received with cheers. The sum spent upon the Abyssinian war would reach £9,000,000. Of this sum £4,000,000 had been already paid, £400,000 would be received from army payments, and therefore the reason Government had to provide £4,600,000 (including the amount of an Exchequer bond for £1,000,000 given by Mr. Ward Hunt.) This charge would nearly absorb the surplus which remained upon the comparison of ordinary expenditure and income, and would leave only a nominal surplus of £32,000, or in fact about a balance. Mr. Lowe next dwelt in considerable detail upon the inconvenience and expense which were occasioned by the existing method of collecting taxes—through amateur agency, and in two or three instalments; and explained the changes which he proposed to introduce into the system. The assessed taxes he proposed—following the example of the dog tax—to transform into Excise licences, payable at the commencement of the year; and the land and income tax and the house duty he proposed in future to collect in a single payment at the beginning of the year, between January and April. The taxes already incurred would be levied according to the old principle—omitting the collection in October—and the licences would come in to operation on the 1st of April, 1870. These changes would produce a gain of £3,350,000, and raise the actual surplus of the year to £3,382,000. How should this windfall be employed was the next question. He promised the reduction of the Income-tax by a penny, the abolition of the shilling duty still levied upon corn, and the abolition of the duty on fire insurance. Another portion of the surplus would be applied to the re-arrangement and reduction of the assessed taxes, measures which would include the abolition of the taxes on hair powder and post-horses, and the licences for the sale of tea; a large reduction of the duties upon cabs and carriages, and the readjustment—involving a slight increase—of the duty upon armorial bearings. These reductions and alterations would involve a remission of taxation to the amount of £3,060,000, of which £2,940,000 would come into operation during the present year; and after all this had been accomplished, there would remain an absolute net surplus of £442,000. After some discussion two resolutions were agreed to.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9TH APRIL, 1869.

9th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Harry Gardner, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice J. Gordon, transferred to the 89th Foot. Dated 1st April, 1869.

10th Foot—Ensign Malcolm Wilson, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice H. Paget, transferred to the 18th Hussars. Dated 1st April, 1869.

95th Foot—Ensign Arthur Montagu Bowles, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Watt, transferred to the 21st Hussars. Dated 1st April, 1869.

1st West India Regiment—Lieutenant Francis Langford, from the 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice J. W. Arrowsmith, promoted to Captain on half-pay. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign Morton Frederick Thrupp, from the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Collins, promoted. Dated 1st April, 1869.

Half-pay, Brevet-Colonel Richard Jenkins' promotion to Major was *without* purchase, not *with* purchase, as stated in Gazette of 2nd instant.

NAVAL.

ADMIRALTY, 8TH APRIL, 1869.

Lieutenant Francis William Lowther has this day been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE CASE OF MR. W. TAYLER.

A SUPPLEMENTARY APOLOGY.

IN the *Englishman* of Tuesday last we find the following letter from Mr. W. Tayler:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—In addition to the apology published by me in the *Englishman* newspaper of the 22nd day of April instant, respecting the matters of contempt of Court charged against me, I regret to state that, upon reflection I *find* that the charges made by me against Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, were unwarranted and wholly without foundation; and I declare that I had no intention to cast any reflection upon the High Court or upon any of the Judges of that Court.

W. TAYLER.

There is a peculiarity in the above letter which probably was not intended. Mr. Tayler says—"I *regret* to state that I *find*," &c. Sir Barnes Peacock may not, however, look upon it as a *lapsus penne*.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK'S JUDGMENT.

The following report of the proceedings before Sir Barnes Peacock and Mr. Justice Mitter last Saturday, is taken from the *Indian Daily News*, which is careful to inform us that the report of the judgment "may possibly be a fair, substantial account, though one necessarily imperfect in that literal accuracy which a document so likely to be closely scanned should show":—

Their Lordships having taken their seats, the Chief Justice said:—Mr. Tayler, I understood you to say on the last occasion, that you wished to put in some additional proceedings in the intervention suit. If you have the papers, you can put them in now.

Mr. Tayler said that he had not brought the papi ve with him. The document he referred to was a posiers order to the Nazir to attach the property a second time. He was not aware that His Lordship wished to see the document. He had a copy of it.

The Chief Justice—I don't ask to see it. I thought you wanted to put it in, and that was the reason why I referred to it.

Mr. Tayler—All that I wanted to prove was that there was an order for a second attachment.

The Chief Justice—You stated on the last occasion, that this Court had declared that you were guilty of a contempt of Court, from the fact of your having been brought up under attachment. The Court did not adjudge you guilty of a contempt of Court, but you were brought up on the attachment to answer the charge of contempt, and that you should be allowed every opportunity to enter into your defence. I want you to understand that the Court had not adjudged you guilty of contempt, and could not do so until it had heard your defence. I have read your apology.

Mr. Tayler was here understood to say that he wanted to explain exactly what he intended to convey by the apology.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment, which was a written one. He observed by that it was always an unpleasant duty for the Court to investigate a matter of this kind. No doubt the course which Mr. Tayler had taken was to vindicate his own honour and character; and however much his feelings might have been wounded by the remarks of the Judge, still the latter could not shrink from the discharge of his duties. If he failed in his duty, he was not fit to be entrusted with it. To His Lordship the duty was all the more painful, because the gentleman whose conduct was called into question, had been on social and friendly intercourse with him. The case was one of the greatest public importance, and he was anxious there

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. "NUBIA."

WHATEVER causes for reasonable complaint may have existed about last November, in connection with the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Nubia*, would seem (says the *Madras Mail*, from which we quote) to have been now entirely removed judging from the following letter, which is signed by 47 passengers, among whom we find the names of the Hon'ble A. D. L. Denison, Major Burnell, 16th Lancers, C. G. Master, M. C. S., Lieutenant Colonel Holroyd, B. S. C., Captain Gilmore, M. N. I., Dr. A. W. Lupton, Lieutenant Colonel L. K. De M. Hutchinson, L. B. Dowall, Attorney General, Sydney, &c.

Point de Galle, April 19th, 1869.

SIR,—We understand that the discipline and social management of your ship on some former voyage have severely criticised, and so far as testimony as to the condition of your ship can be of service by way of information to the P. & O. Company, we desire to record in simple justice to yourself and your officers, that the attention bestowed by yourself and those gentlemen to the safety, health, and order of the ship and passengers during our recent voyage has been incessant and unwearied.—We are, sir, &c.

Captain Woolcott, s. s. "*Nubia*."

MORE MEDALS.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear from London that the North-West medal will be shortly issued. It will be granted to all who have been *at any time* actively engaged on the North-West Frontier. This is well, and excellently well. But what is quite the reverse is the decision to ignore the claims of those who served on the North-East Frontier to a similar badge of honour. This is not from any decision having been come to at the India Office, that the gallantry and suffering from sickness and privations, of the Bhootan force were not such as to entitle to the decoration. It is merely (if we are rightly informed) that the home authorities had not the opportunity of pronouncing, inasmuch as the Indian authorities had totally omitted to bring forward the claims of the Bhootan force to the distinction. This seems strange to us, because we *know* that at one time a despatch was actually prepared in this country for transmission to the Secretary of State, in which it was earnestly recommended that the grant of a medal might be extended to the force which had served among the hills and jungles of Bhootan. We trust the injustice may yet be remedied.

THE RELIGION OF AKBAR.

MR. BLOCHMANN'S notes on the religious views of the Emperor Akbar, read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, must have been very novel and surprising to many of his hearers. Few people are aware that Akbar had laid hardly indirect claims to divinity. It is a wonder that he escaped the title of Akbar the Apostate. His toleration, like that of Julian, or James II., was greatly dictated by dislike to the dominant religion. He discontinued the era of the Hijrah; he abolished the formula :—"There is no god but God, and Muhammad is his prophet," Ha permitted the use of pigs' flesh, and of wine in moderation. The prayers of the Islam, the fast of the Ramazan, and the pilgrimage to Mecca were interdicted. The reading of the Kuran was prohibited, and sarcasms on the morality and miraculous pretensions of the Prophet were received with approbation. Akbar's religion, the "Divine Faith," as it was called, found numerous disciples,—nearly all Mahomedans, by the bye,—during his life; but he had established no priesthood; and on his death, in 1605, it gradually died out into general indifference and scepticism under Jehanghier. What do the Mussulmans of India now think of their great Emperor?—*Pioneer*.

THE ACTION OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO RAILWAY DELAYS.

WE append a copy of a telegram, dated camp Umballa, 4th April 1869, from Colonel Strachey, Officiating Secretary to Government of India, D. P. W., to Major Hovenden, Calcutta :—

"The Government of India desires that the attention of the Railway Agency should be directed to the extreme inconvenience, both to the public service and private persons, occasioned by the irregularity with which the East Indian trains arrive at Ghazeeabad, often causing the detention of mails and passengers at that station for many hours. Since the Viceroy arrived here, the Calcutta mail has not been forwarded on three occasions, and the through opening of the railway has thus led to actual delay in the transmission of the mails. His Excellency particularly invites the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to this matter, and hopes that such steps may be immediately taken, in communication with the Government of the Punjab, as shall certainly and permanently remove all similar causes of complaint in the future. The Government of India considers it to be quite impossible to allow the interests of the public to be disregarded by habitual unpunctuality on the main line of railway leading to the Upper Provinces, and will look to His Honor to provide an immediate and effectual remedy."

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Officiating Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch. (No. 390 R.) Simla 6th April 1869.

SIR,—In reference to the telegram to your address despatched on 4th instant, I am directed to invite the serious attention of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the subject referred to therein, namely, the delay in the transmission of mails beyond Ghazeeabad consequent on the want of proper arrangements in the starting of the Delhi Railway trains, or delay in the arrival of the East Indian trains. The same complaint of course refers to the passenger traffic as well as the mails.

2. The Governor-General in Council is assured that His Honor will see the necessity for removing the inconveniences which this state of things occasions, and will for the future carefully watch the traffic arrangements of the two railways, and call upon the Agent of the East Indian Railway to correct any defects that may arise. The co-operation of the Government of the Punjab should be at once invited whenever it becomes necessary; and the Consulting Engineers of the two Governments should, when such a course seems desirable, meet and settle doubtful points in personal communication. The Agents of the Railways should also be invited to meet, to concert suitable working arrangements, whenever it seems desirable.

3. The Governor-General in Council is of course prepared to make proper allowances for unavoidable delays caused by unforeseen accidents. But for habitual unpunctuality there appears to be no valid excuse possible; and, unless common report is very erroneous, the want of punctuality in the East Indian trains has lately been such as to call for the strongest remonstrances on the part of the Government in behalf of the public. His Excellency in Council would beg the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to cause a more active supervision to be exercised on this branch of the Railway Company's traffic management, and to draw the attention of the Agency to anything like systematic irregularity in the working of the trains, reporting also to the Government of India if His Honor's remonstrances are not attended to promptly, and reasonable punctuality enforced.

4. I am further to add that complaints have been made of the want of proper arrangements at Ghazeeabad for the forwarding by the Delhi Railway of goods brought up the East Indian Railway. It is requested that a careful enquiry may be made into this subject, and that whatever measures seem fairly requisite for the public convenience may be adopted and carried out with as little delay as possible.

5. The Governor-General in Council takes this occasion to comment on the extraordinary delay that was permitted to occur in completing the arrangements for the through booking of passengers and goods from stations on the East Indian line to stations on the Delhi line beyond Meerut. It is requested that an explanation of the causes of this delay may be furnished, and a statement made of the measures taken by the Government Consulting Engineer to induce the Agents of the two Companies to complete the necessary arrangements with due promptitude.

6. A copy of this letter will be sent to the Government of the Punjab, and its co-operation will be requested in all matters in which the joint action of the two Governments is desirable or necessary.—I have, &c.,

(Sd). R. STRACHEY, Col. R.E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, P. W. Department, Railway Branch. Simla, 6th April 1869.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for the information of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governor, copies of a telegram and letter this day addressed to the Government of Bengal regarding the delay arising in forwarding the mails and passengers received at Ghazeeabad by the East Indian trains beyond that station.

2. I am to request that His Honor will be so good as to co-operate, so far as is necessary, with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in causing suitable arrangements to be made on the Punjab Railway for securing the reasonable convenience of through passengers and the early despatch of the mails and through goods.

3. I am also particularly to invite attention to the general remarks contained in the letter to the Government of Bengal, and to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will consider them to be applicable to the Railways of the Punjab Company, and will cause a report to be furnished on the subjects noticed in paras 4 and 5.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) R. STRACHEY, Col., R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Referring to the above communications, the *Pioneer* imagines it is long since the Railway magnates of India have been treated to such plain speaking. The public has cause to be grateful to Lord Mayo for his clear intention to assert and enforce its rights. The truth is that the public has for a long time been treated abominably by the Railway managements, with a disregard of its comfort so cool and obstinate as to be insult as well as injury. The young ladies at Mugley junction are their only equals in this sublime disdain of 'the public.'"

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Western Australia and its Dependencies.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint William Alexander Parker, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Island of Saint Helena.

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Golconda*, Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will sail to-day, for Aden and Suez, with the following passengers—:

For Marseilles.—Hon. Mr. Justice Newton, Mrs. and Miss Newton and three children, Mr. E. Barron, Mr. John Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cosserat, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Shaw Stewart and infant, Mrs. G. M. Hall, Mr. Selby, Mr. David Sassoon, Mr. Sheelim, Miss Sassoon, Mr. A. Sassoon, Mr. J. M. Hyeem, Mr. Knight, Mr. Southey, Mr. McKean, Mr. George Stone, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. Krishnarow Gopal, Mr. Ellis Williams, Mr. J. Wickie, Mr. Elder, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. Sittaram Narayen Pundit, Mrs. C. J. Davies, Lieutenant Cole, Mr. E. Winton, and two others.

For Southampton.—Mrs. Viccajee and child, Lieutenant and Mrs. F. J. Home, Mrs. Murray and three children, Captain and Mrs. C. W. K. Chester and two children, Major and Mrs. Edward Bowles and infant, Mrs. Hall and child, Mrs. Jones and infant, Major E. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Stewart, Captain and Mrs. Bennett and child, Mrs. C. Tomkins and three children

For Suez.—Sir Joseph Arnould, Mr. William Warren, Mr. H. J. Sparke, Mr. A. Havenith, Mr. Muller, Colonel Goldsmid, Mr. and Mrs. Fostame, Mrs. LeMesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Kellner, Mr. Philip Egerton, Mr. Peterson, Captain Hill, Captain W. H. Pierson, R. E., Mr. T. R. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Ahlers Mr. Charles Peile, Mr. Molecey, Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Wood.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS GUIDE "for May will be published on Monday morning.

THE EVENING GUN will be fired at 9 P.M. from to-day (the 1st May) until the 30th September 1869.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.—We are gratified to learn that the native friends and admirers of the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould are to meet this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock at the Apollo Bunder to bid a final farewell to the retiring Judge of the High Court.

MATHERAN.—We are glad to call attention to a boon conferred on visitors to Matheran by the G. I. P. Railway Company. From Monday first until further notice an additional passenger train will leave Narel at 8 A.M., arrive at Byculla at 9-58 and at Boree Bunder at 10-10.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European Telegraph yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a Mussulman woman named Sooltanbaee was run over by a buggy at Mazagon bridge and was severely hurt. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died shortly after admission. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and after the examination of two witnesses, the case was adjourned for further enquiry.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March .....
Overture .....“Figlia del Regimento” .....Donizetti.
Waltzes .....“Debutten” .....Gung'l.
Selection .....“Domino Noir” .....Auber.
Quadrille.....“Belgian” .....Godfrey.
Galop .....“Post Horn” .....Jullien.

A CASE FOR THE COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—The Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Kursondas Asharam and Nursee Gungaram to stand their trial before the Court of Petty Sessions, on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 2,000 belonging to Zuriffkhan Burkhoordar, a horse dealer and general merchant, and an inhabitant of Kelat. The particulars of this case appeared in the *Gazette* of the 21st ult.

DISPUTE AS TO THE BUSINESS OF CHESSON AND WOODHALL.—At the High Court on Thursday, Mr. Marriott presented a plaint to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, by which Mr. W.W. Burn and Mr. W.H. McCann, executors of the late Mr. Chesson, bookseller, sought to bring an action against Mrs. Jane Woodhall, widow and executrix of the late Mr. George Woodhall, under the following circumstances. The learned counsel (who was instructed by Mr. Cleary) said that some years ago, the late Mr. Chesson entered into partnership with the late Mr. Woodhall as bookseller and agent. There was no written agreement between them, but they had an equal share in the business. Mr. Woodhall died in August 1864, and upon that the partnership became dissolved, but Mr. Chesson continued to make Mrs. Woodhall an allowance out of the proceeds of the business. Mr. Chesson carried on the business under the name of "Chesson and Woodhall" until his death, which occurred on the 5th April 1869 at Paunchgunny. The executors took possession of the business, but Mrs. Woodhall, immediately she became acquainted with the fact of Mr. Chesson's death, went to the shop and demanded the keys from Hormusjee Sorabjee, the assistant in charge of the business at the time. He refused to give up the keys, and thereupon Mrs. Woodhall put a padlock on the doors. The shop remained closed till the 10th April, when the business was resumed, an arrangement having been come to on the 9th by which it was arranged that Mr. F. Orr, the manager of the Poona branch of the concern, should carry on the Bombay business. On the 12th April Mrs. Woodhall caused certain advertisements to be inserted in the Bombay newspapers, wherein she requested all persons indebted to the late firm to pay their debts to her, and all creditors to send in an account of their claims. At the same time she stated that Mr. Frank Orr was authorised to transact business on her behalf. After a few days, Mrs. Woodhall sent Mr. Orr back to Poona and took charge of the Bombay business herself. From that time to the present, she had remained in possession of it and she had caused notices to be advertised requiring persons indebted to the late firm to pay over all monies to her and requesting creditors against the estate to send in their claims to her. She had also offered the stock in trade at a liberal discount for cash. In doing this Mrs. Woodhall had acted in direct contravention of the terms entered into between herself and Mr. Chesson's executors on the 9th April. His Lordship—Was Mr. Woodhall's share in the business ever taken out of the assets? Mr. Marriott—No. His Lordship—You would be responsible to his executors for his share in the profits? Mr. Marriott—But what we say is this, that Mr. Chesson carried on the busines up to the time of his death and that his executors are the par ties in whom the assets and stock in trade of the business carried on by him would vest. The executors have applied for probate of the will. I ask leave to present this plaint against Mrs. Woodhall, to recover possession from her of the shop and business, and for an interim injunction to restrain her from interfering with the business. His Lordship—Supposing I was to give you an order *nisi*, I do not think you ought to have an interim injunction. It might do you harm for this is a case which should be amicably settled. Mr. Marriott—No doubt, my clients only wish to have the business vested in the proper person, but they consider Mrs. Woodhall is acting in violation of the agreement entered into on the 9th instant. His Lordship said the matter might be brought before him on Monday next. In the meantime he did not think it was necessary to grant an interim injunction. His Lordship repeated that the matter was one which should be settled without the intervention of the Court.

THE BURGLARY BY A GANG OF THIEVES.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Rowjee Essoo, Mahadoo Suntoo and Peerajee Sudoo were again placed at the bar, and charged with house-breaking by night, having made preparation for causing hurt, &c.

Cursetbaee, woman, said—I am the wife of the prosecutor Ookerjee, and live with him at Chinchpoogly. On a Tuesday, about seventeen days ago, I went to sleep at about 10 or half-past 10 o'clock at night. The doors were shut and secured. I, and the prosecutor and a little girl were sleeping in the room. At about one o'clock I heard a noise as of a door falling. I saw a man standing near a cupboard with a stick in his hand. There was a light in the room. I called out "Who is in the house? Who opened the door?" I called out to my husband, "There is a man in the house, get up." He replied and went off to sleep. I again cried out that there was a thief in the house. The man who was standing near the cupboard then gave me a blow on my head with a stick. The prosecutor then got up. Five or six thieves then commenced to beat him. I opened the front door to enable persons who were outside to come in and assist. The thieves then beat me on different parts of my body with sticks. When I opened the front door I raised a cry of "sepoy, sepoy, there are thieves in my house!" Keshoo, Bhaneo, Khereo, and one Merwanjee, Parsee, came into the room. Bhaneo and Khereo are my servants. Merwanjee is a tenant. Three policemen came. The first and second prisoners were seized. The second prisoner beat me severely. I told the sepoys to arrest them. I was bleeding much and confused. Ookerjee (the prosecutor) had seized the first and second prisoners. The other thieves ran away. I had seen them. Some of them used to come to drink at the shop. I knew the third prisoner's name. It is Peerajee. He was in the house. He had a black coat on. His face was tied up. I could not recognize the other men who were in the room, but only the first and second prisoners. The third prisoner ran out of the room and threw a stone. I was taken to the hospital by the sepoy and two other persons. The doctor dressed my wounds. The magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till the 3rd instant.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

5th Sunday after Easter—Rogation—May 2nd, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion. (Celebration.)

11 A.M.—Litany. Communion. Sermon. Hymns 5 and 125.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer. Sermon. Anthem, "Like as the hart." Hymn 179. Hymn "Pilgrims of the Night." Collection in behalf of Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Litany and Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 120 (God the Father from Thy throne); and 119 (Lord, in Thy Name Thy servants plead.)

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 119, 140 (O Thou from Whom al goodness flows), and 120.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH—MAZAGON.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 11 and 242.

5 P.M.—Litany and Catechising of Children. Hymn 484.

6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 241, 118, and 18.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship *St. Fillans* (lying off the Time Ball) at 11 o'clock.

Divine Service will be held on board the ship *Pegasus*, lying off the Custom-house Bunder, at 11 A.M., conducted by the Rev. W. Glason, Chaplain of H. M. S. *Euphrates*.

CALL ON THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

ON Thursday an application was made to Mr. Justice Westropp for an order authorizing a proposed call of Rs. 50 per share on the contributories of the Alliance Financial Corporation. The application was to be heard in Chambers, but as there was a large attendance of parties interested in the proposal, His Lordship heard it in Court in the afternoon.

Mr. McCulloch (instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell) appeared on behalf of the official liquidators and said that the application was made in terms of Act XIX. of 1857. It was brought on an affidavit filed by Mr. George Ramsay Wilson, the official liquidator, and Mr. Alexander Thomson, the creditors' liquidator, which stated that when they took charge of the affairs of the liquidation the debts of the Company amounted to Rs. 36,75,897-13-7. At that time an arrangement was come to whereby nearly the whole of the creditors agreed to accept the sum of 6 annas per rupee on the amount of their claims, and it was also agreed that three of the former directors of the Corporation—Sewjee Veljee, Ghellabhoy Puddumsey and Hurbhum Nursey—should pay towards the settlement of the debts of the Corporation the sum of Rs. 7,50,000 in consideration, of which they were to be fully released from all further claims and from the calls on the shares held by themselves or their nominees, which shares amounted to 4,800 in number. In order to raise funds additional to this sum of Rs. 7,50,000 paid by these three directors, a call of rupees one hundred per share was made on the contributories of the Company on the 15th February 1867. Up to the time of swearing this affidavit, the call had produced Rs. 3,32,894-6-3. Since the liquidators took charge of liabilities to the extent of Rs. 18,79,194-2-1 had been satisfied in some cases by the full payment of 6 annas in the rupee, and in others by a compromise for less than that amount. On or about the 11th day of October 1867, a dividend, at the rate of 4 annas in the rupee, was, with the sanction of the Court, made payable to all the creditors of the company; and all those whose claims had been admitted (excepting certain persons to the extent of Rs. 1,886-13-6) had been paid such dividend. The defaulting contributories had been pressed in order to get them to pay up a further sum outstanding on account of the call, but the liquidators feared that little further could be obtained from them. With the sanction of the Court the liquidators had compromised upon 3,737 shares, but they had only compromised in respect of the call now due and not in respect of further unpaid liability. The amount due in respect of the balance of dividend due on the debts of the company still remaining unsatisfied, and the estimated amount of cost, charges, and expenses incidental to the winding up of the affairs of the company, formed in the aggregate a sum of Rs. 2,57,828-9-0. It appeared by the certificate of Mr. Hom. Sir Charles Sargent, dated the 26th January 1867, that 995 persons had been settled on the list of contributories in respect of the total number of 25,000 shares. Of these shares, however, 4,800 were now free from further calls, they being the shares held by the directors and their nominees, and the number of contributories was thus reduced to about 970, and the number of shares to about 20,000. For the purpose of satisfying the debts and liabilities, and paying the costs and charges of the winding up, the liquidators believed that the sum of Rs. 2,21,228 would be required in additional to the amount of the present assets of the company. In order to provide the said aggregate sum of Rs. 2,57,828, it was now necessary to make a call upon the several persons who had been settled on the list of contributories as before mentioned; and having regard to the probability that some of the contributories would partly or wholly fail to pay the amount of such call, the liquidators believed that for the purpose of realising the amount required as before mentioned, it was necessary that a call of Rs. 50 per share should now be made.

The Judge—What are the present assets?

Mr. McCulloch—The assets are set down thus:—"Cash in hand, Rs. 7,000, amount estimated to be recoverable from debtors, Rs. 14,600; probable recovery on account of call of Rs. 100 per share already made, Rs. 15,000; total, Rs. 36,600—leaving a total deficit on the amount to be paid of Rs. 2,57,828-9-7."

The Judge—And what are the liabilities?

Mr. McCulloch replied that there was for dividends due—"Dividend of two annas per rupee, yet to be paid on claims amounting to Rs. 16,81,768, Rs. 210,221-1-7; dividend of six annas per rupee yet to be paid on claims amounting to Rs. 1,886, Rs. 707-8-0; dividend of six annas per rupee due on claim of Land Mortgage Bank deposited by the liquidators, namely, Rs. 41,268, and Rs. 16,000 of costs." Then there were the expenses of liquidation, including the commission of liquidators, bailiff wages for collecting calls, rent, &c., Rs. 15,900; law costs due, say Rs. 8,000, ditto for recovering calls and close of liquidation, say Rs. 7,000, thus making a total of Rs. 2,57,828 required; and the deficiency on that was Rs. 2,21,228-9-7, for which it was necessary to make a call on the several persons settled on the list. Having regard to the fact that some of the contributories would partly or wholly fail to pay the call to be now made, it was necessary that a call of Rs. 50 should be made—for at a former part of the affidavit it was stated that the call of Rs. 100 produced Rs. 3,32,894.

His Lordship asked whether the liquidators expected that this call of Rs. 50 per share would produce Rs. 2,21,228?

Mr. McCulloch replied that they expected that amount, and Rs. 15,000 more besides. The compromises which had been made had been agreed to by the liquidators at a time when the contributories were in their poorest condition, and when there was a general impression in Bombay that everybody's means were melting. In answer to His Lordship the learned counsel added that Rs. 200 per share of capital remained to be called up. As some misapprehension existed on the point, he was requested to state that every single case of compromise made by the liquidators had been brought before the notice of the High Court, and been sanctioned by it. No compromise had been effected without the sanction of the Court. The winding up had been proceeding under the charge of Sir Charles Sargent. From what had since transpired the liquidators found that in many cases the terms of the compromises to which they had agreed were such as they would not repeat. However, they hoped the call they asked for would be sufficient, and he did not suppose any one was interested in asking His Lordship to make a larger call.

His Lordship said he supposed no one was, but it had struck him that the liquidators were rather sanguine in the matter. Did any one (he asked) appear to oppose the making of the call?

The advertisements and usual notices were at this stage shown to have been given to the contributories, and the learned counsel stated that no professional party appeared to oppose the order for a call. The officer then called on any contributory who had objections to come forward and state them, when

Mr. Nusserwanjee Dinshaw, Meadow Street, entered the box and objected to having his name on the list of contributories. He had sold his shares on 25th October 1864, but his name had been entered on the second list without due notice.

His Lordship said it was now too late to state this, for he had no power to take the name off the list. If Mr. Nusserwanjee had thought himself wrongly placed on the list, he should have applied to the learned Judge by whom the list was signed. He had now only power to hear objections to the making to the call, and if anyone had anything to urge why the call was unnecessary and improper, he might come forward and state his objection.

Mr. Nusserwanjee then objected that the account of what had been done by the liquidators had not yet been made public.

Mr. McCulloch replied that all the accounts had been filed in the High Court, and were open for the inspection of any one who wished to see them.

His Lordship said the accounts could be seen on payment of the usual fee.

Withia Gowa also answered the call of the officer, and said he had had 50 shares allotted to him. When the first call of Rs. 100 became due he was in jail, and his friends subscribed and paid the amount. The shares which stood in his name did not belong to him, but to his relative Sewjee Velljee, who was a director of this concern. Although he had not inspected the accounts, still he knew the liquidators had received small sums from persons who were in poor circumstances, and he wanted to examine the accounts.

The Judge—You are at liberty to see the accounts that have been filed, if you like to do so. Do the accounts filed show each separate compromise, Mr. McCulloch?

Mr. McCulloch—I am told they do.

The Judge—Was there a general power of compromise given the liquidators?

Mr. McCulloch replied that there was not, but that there had been special compromises under the sanction of the sitting Judge who had signed each of these.

The Judge—At all events any compromises, which the liquidators have made, are binding on them. It seems they have been made under the sanction of the Judge who had charge of the winding up, but it may be a consolation to him (Withia) to know, that the liquidators have determined not to be so lenient in this new call. (A laugh.)

Mr. McCulloch said that on making compromises the liquidators got the oath of the debtor that he was unable to pay.

The Judge—I may say that is of very little value. I have had the oath of the debtor given me in Chambers and have taken it down in my book and he has paid the money in full before he left the Court House.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the liquidators had not been satisfied with the oath of every debtor, and would now be happy to proceed against any one, if Withia would give an affidavit to support such a step.

His Lordship said he recollected one case in particular, in which a man swore he had not a farthing. He (His Lordship) did not credit the affidavit, and the man paid the money before he got to the foot of the staircase. He had had the money in his pocket at the time he swore he had not a farthing. When such was the state of matters it was difficult for the liquidators to know whom to trust and whom not to trust.

Mr. McCulloch—But this man's memory is at fault, for he says here that the shares belong to Sewjee Velljee and he has brought an action in which, I believe, he says somebody else is the owner. It seems to be all imaginary. (A laugh.)

His Lordship said that he could give effect to an objection to the call, only were any contributory prepared to show that the debts of the company had been paid, or that there was money in the hands of the liquidators. There was no such objection, and so the order must be made.

Mr. McCulloch—Will your Lordship make it on both lists? It was so before, with a direction by His Lordship that application should be made before execution on those on the second list.

The Judge—I think the mode followed on the previous occasion will be the right one to follow now. Was it Sir Charles Sargent who made the order on both lists?

Mr. McCulloch—Yes.

The Judge—Well I will not depart from it. When he returns any application with regard to the winding up must be made before him. It is merely because he is absent that I hear this. [After a pause, His Lordship added—] I have some doubts as to the propriety of making the order on the second list of shareholders, although that course was pursued on the former occasion. You are not at liberty to resort to these till you fail to get the necessary amount from the others.

Mr. McCulloch replied that there was no objection to taking the order only as to the first list. He had not looked into the matter, and he had merely mentioned the form of the first order. There were, he replied to His Lordship, only some fifty contributories on the second list.

The Judge—I shall limit the order to the first list, and leave you to make an application as to the second.

An order was then made for a call on 20th May, of Rs. 50 per share, on the first list of contributories.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Scottish Education Society was held at half-past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, Chairman of the Society, occupied the chair. Nearly all the pupils attending the Scottish High School were present, and there was a large attendance of friends of the pupils and others interested in the institution. A selection of fancy sewed work done by the girls, arranged on a table in the centre of the room, was much admired and praised, and so pretty were some of the slippers sewed by the young ladies that they appeared to excite not only admiration, but some covetousness. Of the boys' work shown we are better qualified to speak. The writing in many of the copy books was exceedingly good; and several maps were exhibited which had been drawn with the greatest accuracy, and the printing of which would have done credit to students in any institution. Several songs were sung by the pupils in a highly pleasing manner; and a recitation from "Julius Cæsar," where Brutus excuses his murder of Cæsar to the Roman citizens, followed by Mark Antony's insinuating address, in which he artfully turns the tide of feeling in the impressible Romans, was well delivered by four or five of the boys.

The business proceedings were commenced by the reading of the following report by the Rev. D. C. Boyd, one of the honorary secretaries :—

"In their first Annual Report, submitted in March last year, the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society entered so fully into the circumstances connected with the origin of the society, and with the establishing of their school in the Fort, that it seems unnecessary now to do more than record the progress of the school since that report was prepared.

In reviewing the first year of the school's history, the Committee were able to refer to some most satisfactory results, notwithstanding the difficulties incidental to the formation of a new school; while at the same time they confidently expected that in the course of another year, when the teachers' plans could be more fully matured, they should be able to point to results still more favourable. Their anticipations have been fully realised. (Hear, hear.) During the past year the school has continued to prosper, not only in regard to numbers, but still more in regard to efficiency. At the close of the year 1867-68 the number of pupils on the roll was 120, during the present month there is an attendance of 152 pupils, 40 of whom are girls. The average attendance during the past twelve months has been 118. And it is a marked proof of the increasing confidence in the system pursued at the school, and especially in the gentleman who presides over it, that the number of boarders has increased from 7 at the end of last year, to 20 at the present time, three of whom are now entitled to the personal allowance of Rs. 30 a month, hereafter referred to.

But the advance in efficiency has been still more gratifying than the advance in numbers. Last year the Committee had the pleasure of announcing that the school had received, under the grant-in-aid system, the sum of Rs. 1,075, which gave an average of Rs. 15-12 for each pupil presented; this year the recent Government inspection has decided that the school shall receive a grant of Rs. 1,767, which gives an average of Rs. 20-8 for each pupil presented. Last year one pupil only belonging to this school obtained the Government allowance of Rs. 30 a month for passing with credit in Standard IV. This year the large number of 13 boys have passed, with credit, and have therefore become entitled to this Government allowance. (Applause.) The names of the boys who have thus passed are as follows: Henry Corkery, William Corkery, Alfred Jervis, Robert B. Boswell, Robert L. Gordon, Charles Durham, Richard J. Partridge, Henry George, Charles Whittell, Henry Jervis, George Gilder, George Plunkett, and Edmund Fern. The Committe feel sure that the members of the Society will be much gratified by the announcement of these results.

The financial position of the Society continues also to be satisfactory. During the past year the Committee have not felt it necessary to press urgently for subscriptions; and this accounts for the fact that in the accounts appended to this Report a sum of only Rs. 927 appears under this head. But on the other hand, the large sum of Rs. 6,718 has been received as school-fees, more than double the amount received last year. This sum does not include the fees for the month of March just due, which amount to Rs. 830. The average amount received as fees during the year has been about Rs. 600 a month. In addition to these two sources of income, and the Government grant already referred to as a payment by results, the Committee are happy to report that Government has been pleased to grant the Society an additional sum of Rs. 4,078, being one half of the school's expenses during his first year of its existence. If to the credit side be appearing in the accounts of Rs. 8,813 be added the grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,767 to which the school has just become entitled, it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 10,580 will stand at the credit of the Society.

In concluding this brief Report, the Committee have again to express how deeply they feel themselves indebted to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and their coadjutors for the very valuable services which they have rendered and which we have never ceased to desire. (Applause.) Meantime we are doing what we can, and we have done this, that you ought perhaps to ever bear in your minds, that the High School project of April 1866 was intended exclusively for the education of boys only. Mr. Fletcher had command then of a considerable sum of money which could then have been legally disposed of for the education of girls; and I have some reason to know, from correspondence which took place at that time with a distinguished Bombay man now in London, Mr. John Fleming, that it was in contemplation that that sum of money should be disposed of for the education of girls on the same catholic principles on which the Boys' High School was then proposed. Amidst the shame and sorrow of this community that money can no longer be applied to such a purpose, and has only been rescued from utter misappropriation; but still a considerable sum is available, which I hope to see devoted by the Bishop, and under the express guidance and orders of the High Court, in the free and unsectarian spirit in which it was given and for the purposes originally contemplated. If it is, we shall all be delighted. (Applause.) It must be a source of lasting regret that it has not long before now been applied, as it was intended it should be applied, in the way and in the spirit I describe, to the education of girls, who, up to this time, I must say, have been badly used, as girls usually are. (Laughter.) I ought perhaps to mention in your presence services of which you don't hear much—the services of the Rev. Mr. Boyd and the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, who have acted as honorary secretaries of this Society, services greater than many of you who don't go into the details of such work would suppose; and though I have not risen to propose a vote of thanks to them, yet I think we should express at this meeting our grateful thanks to them for their continued, assiduous, and I need not say entirely gratuitous aid in this work. (Applause.) This is a layman's Society entirely, though our secretaries are both ministers. It is our pride that we consider them only as ministers; we don't acknowledge them to be priests, and they don't make sacrifices for us, except in the way I mention, nor I am afraid do we make much sacrifice for them—(laughter)—but at the same time it is a fact you should know in thanking them for their services that but for their assistance in this way the Society could not get on. As to the actual work of the school, as we have only one at this time, no doubt it falls on Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and their assistants. There is much in the school to be seen, and much I venture to say you ought to see and take a proper interest in, which I am sure you are anxious to do; and if people went, as they ought to do, they would find what the labours in the school are, which produce such valuable results as we have seen, and which no one can hear of without being sure that they will do much good. I have reason to believe that Mrs. McDonald's household duties and household management, such as belong to a lady, are conducted in a complete and perfect way, and I am sure I only express your sentiments when I say that we do feel greatly obliged to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald for all this work, and hope they may be able to continue their devotion to the work in which they are now engaged. (Applause.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, I understand that after the distribution of the prizes, ladies and gentlemen may look at the work on the table, amongst other things these slippers, which I must say I very much covet. (Laughter.) And with your permission there is going to be a considerable holiday, I think from this day to 8th June. All work and no play makes Jack a very dull boy, and if the girls *could* be dull, all work must have the same effect on them, but play will add to their attractiveness, so they will have this holiday till 8th June with your permission. (Applause.)

The Chairman having presented the prizes to the successful pupils, a vote of thanks was awarded to him for his conduct in the chair. The pupils sang the National Anthem, which brought the proceedings to a close. The visitors then examined the fancy work, copy books, maps, and other work of the pupils exhibited, and appeared highly pleased with the exhibition.

THE PUNDHURPOOR TEMPLE CASE.

IMPORTANT CASE.
21ST OF APRIL.

THE QUEEN *vs.* RAMCHUNDRA RENATH AND FIFTEEN OTHERS.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

IN this case the Magistrate F. P. of Sholapoor had issued an order under the 62nd section of the Code of Criminal Procedure addressed to the defendants, who are Budwaie of the temple of Witoba at Pundhurpoor, and, as such, have the possession and management of the same, directing them within one month to enlarge a certain doorway in the temple by increasing its width to 5 feet and its height to 7½ feet. More than four months having elapsed without the orders being complied with, the defendants were prosecuted before Mr. Khrisnarao Trimbuck, 1st class Subordinate Magistrate at Pundhurpoor, under section 188 of the Penal Code, for disobedience of the order, and by him convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a month and a half. The defendants appealed against the conviction to Mr. Clarko Jervoise, the Magistrate F. P. of Sholapoor, who, after considering at some length the objections urged against the conviction, rejected the petition and affirmed the sentence. The defendants then applied to the High Court in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction to send for the proceedings, and to set aside the conviction on the ground that the order was illegal and the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to make it. The doorway, in question, is in its present state only 5½ feet high and 2¾ feet wide. It opens into an ante-chamber, the area of which is 8½ by 5½ feet, and the height 11½ feet, and which has a ventilating opening in the roof about 5 inches square. The ante-chamber leads to the idol chamber, which is a space 8 by 8 feet, covered by a domed roof about 30 feet high. The temple is held in high veneration amongst the Marathas, and is visited by numerous pilgrims of all castes. In the months of July and October of each year there is an immense concourse of pilgrims, varying from 50,000 to 100,000 souls; and the religious observances in these months are continued for a fortnight, night and day.

Mr. McCulloch, with Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Rao Sahib Wishwanth Mundlik, appeared for the applicants.

Mr. White, with Mr. Dirajlall

MARRIAGE BROKERAGE.

A curious case came on for hearing lately at the county court, Liverpool, before Serjeant Wheeler Q.C., which involved the question as to the legality of a demand for commission charged by a marriage broker. The plaintiff was Abraham Woolf, Dickinson-street, outfitter and tobacconist, and Meinrich Kothe, licensed victualler, Pitt-street, was the defendant. The plaintiff claimed from the defendant a sum of £11 4s. for "work done, money lent, and goods sold." The defendant pleaded a set-off to the amount of £1 5s. The plaintiff gave evidence as to his claim, the most prominent item in which was a sum of £10, as a sort of commission for services rendered to defendant in introducing him to a lady named Clarke, to whom he was ultimately united in the bonds of matrimony. The chief ground in support of the plaintiff's case was an I O U alleged to have been given by the defendant, setting forth that plaintiff should be entitled to the sum of £10 provided he got married to a Mrs. Clarke; but then followed a proviso, "If I should not get married to Mrs. Clarke, the above sum will not be paid." Plaintiff stated that the defendant having spoken to him on the subject of securing a suitable partner for life, he mentioned Mrs. Clarke as being a smart woman of business. Defendant desired an introduction, and plaintiff sought an interview with the fair one, who was then a widow, but had had no fewer than "five husbands" previously. (Laughter.) He recommended the defendant to her as a "good Bargain," he being a German, and the lady also a native of that country. He asked her to make up her mind if she wanted to get married, upon which she referred to her previous five husbands. To this he replied that she might as well make up the half dozen. (Laughter.) She knew the defendant was possessed of £1,000. These negotiations on the part of the witness were successful; the defendant was introduced in due course, and had his happiness consummated by becoming the sixth husband of Mrs. Clarke. In addition to these valuable services, the plaintiff also assisted the defendant to obtain a public-house. The house was taken after the parties were married. Plaintiff said that Mrs. Clarke had promised him £10 in acknowledgment of the great interest he had taken on her behalf, but when he asked for the money she only requited his kindness by assaulting him, and he had to summon her at the Police-court. Mrs. Clarke, it was stated, could not be present because she had a broken nose. Defendant denied most positively that he promised the plaintiff any remuneration whatever either for procuring him a public-house or a wife.—His honour thought there had better be a nonsuit, and decided accordingly.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ECONOMIST."

Sir,—You will no doubt have watched with interest the efforts to supply India and the East with telegraphic communication, that shall at the same time be both economical and constant—elements that have been sadly wanting in the service of the Persian Gulf lines up to the present time; and it would appear that these objects are now about to be accomplished, at least they are sought for by two powerful Companies—the one the "British Indian," and the other the "Direct Indian and Australian."

The "British Indian" (I have used the short names for both, and by which they will be generally known) was nominally first in the field, as it was announced on the 29th of January last, but at the time it was pretty widely known that it had a rival in the "Direct Indian and Australian," and that active steps had been taken all through the winter by the promoters of the latter Company to mature their scheme; and indeed it is mentioned in their prospectus, issued on the 10th instant, that they had offered to the Government to lay the line and work it at a certain fixed rent. Nothing however really turns upon the question as to which Company was first out, although I see it has been made a subject of comment in the money article of the leading journal. For it has long been evident that the heavy cable must sooner or later encounter the rivalry of a light one. It is simply an economic law, and the supporters of the heavy cable can hardly expect to have the rule reversed for them. The telegraphic cables do but follow in the track of all other discoveries; and the case at present stands thus—there is the old method of the heavy cable, which, appealing to the success of its previous efforts in the Atlantic, seeks to occupy first ground to the Eastward, but is challenged in its extension there by the new method of the light cable, which dispenses with the costly appliances of the wire covering, and with the services of vessels of the Great Eastern class. These are great results, and the supporters of the heavy cable may well regard the issue with apprehension, when they read the emphatic report of Professor Sir William Thomson—the highest authority on the subject. He says,—"The light cable will give a surer prospect of success in the undertaking than could have been the case with any other form of cable devised or made." It is not therefore like the battle of the guages in railway history, to which it has been compared,—it is simply a matter of tariff; and the least expensive cable, if equally successful in other respects, must prevail; and as it claims to be only 1-6th of the weight and half the cost of the heavy cable, it would seem to follow that the light cable could carry the message of the public at about half the rate. It is well that the public in its own interest should thoroughly understand this, as the opportunity so long withheld is now afforded of securing a telegraphic communication with the East, which if successful will cause a complete revolution in the science of deep sea telegraphy.

The rivalry therefore is a healthy rivalry; and as it appears that the "Direct Indian and Australian" are in a position to lay their light cable to Bombay in the course of this year, a period prior to that named by their competitors for the laying of the heavy cable, they will not only be in possession of the field first, which is the true test of priority, but the question will be solved before the cost of laying their cable can be sustained by the British Indian Company. In such case, assuming that they had manufactured it, they would have to find other ground for it. It cannot however be concealed that if Sir William Thomson's report upon the light cable be borne out, the heavy cable is equally vulnerable in its ground in the Atlantic, and elsewhere; and unless by arrangement between the rival parties, the one to confine itself to the Westward and the other to the Eastward of Great Britain, agreeing upon some central line of partition between them, the position of the heavy cable upon the field it now occupies will in course of time be open to the assault of its young and ambitious competitor.—I have the honour to be Sir, your obedient servant,

March 12th. "VIGILANS."

DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The expected demonstration in honour of the late Mr. Ernest Jones passed off on Friday March 26 with little or no incident worthy of being recorded. Meagre processions were formed in various parts of London in the course of the afternoon and marched through the town, in some cases with bands at their heads. Having gathered together in Trafalgar-square, half an hour or so was devoted to speech-making, and by 6 o'clock the square was tolerably clear again. Considering the occasion was far fetched, and the day one usually set apart for enjoyment by work people, it is not to be wondered at that the demonstration was comparatively insignificant in point of numbers. Some idea of the thinness of the gathering may be gained from the fact that just before the close of the proceedings, when we may presume the crowd was at its thickest, Sir Robert and Lady Emily Peel made the circuit of the fountains with as much ease as if they had been walking down Regent-street; in fact, the square was in no respect crowded, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the speakers. As a demonstration it was as objectless and feeble imitation of Clerkenwell-green filled early with roughs, in the hope of a little excitement, and the tract distributers and itinerant preachers were soon at their work. In Finsbury-square Irish labourers canvassed the crowd for signatures to a petition for the release of the Fenian convicts still imprisoned; but their endeavours provoked condemnation of the deeds of the convicts rather than commiseration for their position; nor were they successful in procuring contributions towards "the political prisoners' movement," whatever that may mean, in this or other of their meeting-places. Possibly this unwillingness to contribute arose as much from the disreputable appearance of those who held the bag as from any other cause. Smaller processions also collected in Soho-square and at the Obelisk in the Black Friars-road, and in due time they severally marched to Trafalgar-square; their numbers were swelled as they advanced by every idler in the streets through which they passed, so that each procession became a moving crowd and a nuisance. The old Reform League banners about Beales and the ballot were paraded, with a postscript applicable to Earnest Jones tacked on for the occasion; and the imitation faces, ornamented by red caps of liberty, were also planted in the square as before. A petition in favour of opening museums on Sunday took the place of that pleading for the Fenian convicts; memorial cards of Ernest Jones were sold at 1d. and 2d. each; and subscriptions were solicited to the Manchester Fund for the widow and orphans of the late Chartist leader. A dealer in paper-hangings seized the opportunity to distribute bills in praise of his wares. The base of Nelson's column formed the principal platform, and it was well stocked with boys and even little children, who seemed to think it fine fun to cheer; the stone coping round the fountains formed other platforms, each with its chairman and single speaker. But the crowd was not respectful to these orators; some suggested a ducking, in default of soap, to improve their personal appearance, others threw paper pellets at them, and once a stick went whizzing past a speaker's head. A mock clergyman, wearing a college cap, and supported by his clerk, obtained a better hearing and more pence for his comic liturgy on the Irish Church than was granted to the organizers of this so-called "demonstration." Freely rendered, the speeches amounted to a declaration that the passion for demonstrations had survived the Reform League, and consequently that a new organization must be created having for its object universal suffrage, vote by ballot, payment of members, triennial Parliaments, and what was termed the "nationalization" of the land. Ernest Jones, as the advocate of all these changes, was of course elaborately eulogized. Conspicuous among the crowd were two bands, one of French, the other of Germans, mustering about 30 each, under two banners. On the German red flag was written what seemed to be the following words:—"*Proletarier aller lander vereinigiet euch*," which can only mean "Ragamuffins of all regions befoul yourselves," an injunction which seemed scarcely needed, to judge by the dirty condition of those who walked under the flag. Perhaps, however, the word was "*vereiniget*," and then the meaning would be "Ragamuffins of all regions rally round us;" in which case the appeal had been very scantily met.—*Times.*

GOOD AND BAD HANDWRITING.

I have heard illegible writing justified as a mark of genius. That of course is a very flattering theory. I wish I could think it true. But, like most of these flattering theories about disagreeable eccentricities, it has one fatal fault. It is inconsistent with notorious facts. Men of genius do not, I believe, as a rule, scribble. They write legibly. Thackeray, we all know was a beautiful penman. He prided himself on his writing. He could write the Lord's Prayer in a legible hand on a bit of paper not bigger than a sixpence. I never heard that Charles Dickens had a contribution returned because it was illegible. "Douglas Jerrold's copy was almost as good as copperplate;" and my friend, who, in his own graphic style, is sketching the career of "Christopher Kenrick" in these pages in a masculine, clear, and flexible hand, tells me that one of Jerrold's friends, "Shirley Brooks writes plainly, and with very little revision." Lord Lytton's manuscript is written in a careless scrawl, but it is not illegible, though from interlineations and corrections, perhaps now and then puzzling to printers; and Mr. Disraeli writes in a large and angular running hand, legible enough if not particularly elegant. And most of our leading politicians are excellent penmen. Mr. Gladstone seems to write as he generally speaks, in a hasty, impetuous manner. But with all his haste and impetuosity his writing is perfectly legible. It is an Oxford hand. Lord Derby writes, what I may perhaps call an aristocratic hand, at once elegant and legible. Lord Russell, writes a lady-like hand. It is like everything else about the Earl, small, and occasionally puzzling, but not inelegant. Mr. Bright's letters are as distinctly and regularly formed as this print. Lord Stanley's despatches are as legible as large pica. You may run and read them. Every character is fully formed; every "i" is dotted, every "t" crossed. You will find no sign of haste or slovenliness in his MS. I might go on in this style through a dozen more names. But it is not necessary. I have cited enough cases to prove my point, that illegible handwriting is not a mark of genius, or even of superior intelligence. I know, on the other hand, that there are many men of genius who write and have written execrably. Sir John Bowring is one of these. It is said that Lord Palmerston once sent back an important despatch of Sir John's to China, with a request that it might be copied in a readable handwriting; and Lord Cowley, our late Ambassador at the Court of France, wrote so hastily and so illegibly that Lord Granville, I believe, once asked his lordship to keep the originals of his despatches for his own information, and send copies to the Foreign Office. "Lord Lyttleton, who moved a clause to the Reform Bill that nobody should have a vote who could not write a legible hand, writes so illegibly that the clerks at the table could not read the resolution which he handed in;" and Christopher Kenrick adds, that "Tom Taylor writes as if he had wool at the head of his pen." And these men are the types, I fear, of a far larger class than the first set of politicians and authors whom I have ennumerated.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

MR. JOHN DICKINSON, F. R. S.

On the 11th Jan. died at his residence in Upper Brook-street, John Dickinson, Esq., of Abbot's-hill, near Hemel Hempsted, Herts, a magistrate for that county, and Fellow of the Royal, Astronomical, and Geological Societies.

This gentleman was born on the 29th of March, 1782, the eldest son of Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N., who was for forty-four years Superintendent of Shipping to the Board of Ordnance, and died in 1828. His father, of a North-country family, was himself the son of a naval captain, and his mother, Madlle. de Brissac, was of the ancient French ducal family of Cossé Brissac, of which the elder branch was driven by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes to settle in this country. The intimacy subsisting between Captain Dickinson's family and Mr. Andrew Strahan, at that time the King's printer, influenced his future career as connected with the supply and manufacture of paper. On the expiration of his indentures he commenced business in Walbrook, and shortly after joined Mr. George Longman, brother of the late Mr. Longman, of Paternoster-row, and for some time M. P. for Maidstone, and carried on business with him, and subsequently with his nephew, in the premises in the Old Bailey, so long associated with the name of Dickinson and Co.

We of the present day, with our newspapers issued daily by the hundred thousand, can form but a faint idea of what was the state of the paper manufacture, now so important a branch of industry in this country, even at so late a period as the commencement of the present century. Instead of paper being reeled off in webs many feet in width, and at the rate sometimes of upwards of a mile in the hour in length, each sheet had at that time to be made separately on a mould by hand, and had then to be subjected to various subsequent processes before it was in a state fit for use. To obtain an uniform and continuous supply for any purpose was almost a matter of impossibility, and the necessity of applying machinery to this manufacture was beginning to be felt, while the success which had attended the introduction into the spinning and weaving industries gave encouragement of success. Yet the whole change from a system of manufacture almost mediæval in its rudeness was comprised within the lifetime and was in great measure effected by the exertions and ingenuity of the gentleman whose death is now recorded. It was not, however, until the year 1806 that the first patent "for manufacturing paper of an indefinite length" was taken out by Henry Fourdrinier, and this soon followed by Mr. Dickinson's patent of June 30, 1807, for machinery for cutting and planing paper thus made. Fourdrinier's patent for the paper-machine, which still bears his name, was taken out in the same year; and it was about this time that Mr. Dickinson commenced his career as a paper manufacturer by the purchase of Apsley-mill, Hemel Hempsted, to which, in the course of time, four other mills in Hertfordshire were added, two of them constructed and the water-power for them created under his own superintendence. It was in 1807, before the commencement of the Peninsular campaigns, that he invented a new cannon cartridge-paper, made by mixing together linen and cotton rags in such proportions as insured the destruction of the cartridge, so that after the explosion it was prevented from retaining sparks of fire. In 1809 he patented machinery for the manufacture of paper by means of a cylinder of brass, covered with wire gauze and connected with an air-pump. A perfect revolution in the manufacture was thus effected: the wire gauze going into the fluid pulp perfectly clean, and coming forth covered with a fibre of paper, which could be immediately transferred to a felt and dried, polished and cut into sheets within a few yards. This was followed by other patents for the manufacture of finely-faced copper-plate paper by a sort of veneering process and for a machine to cut cards, both of which were successful inventions, and the former especially tended much to increase his reputation.

In consequence of these continual improvements, his genius as an inventor was so highly appreciated by scientific men that Sir Humphrey Davy and Dr. Wollaston offered to propose and second him for the Royal Society in 1818, but he did not find it expedient to join that distinguished body till much later in life.

In 1829 he invented the process of introducing coloured threads into the body of paper at the instant of its manufacture, which was again improved on in 1839. This preservative against forgery will have been noticed in the holders of Exchequer bills, and many of us will remember it in the stamped envelopes which were issued by Government after the adoption of the penny-postage system, in the introduction of which Mr. Dickinson had taken great interest.

In 1832 he patented a knotter or strainer for cleaning pulp from impurities, and two years later applied magnets for the removal of any portions of iron that may happen to be in the pulp, and thus preventing ironmould in the paper. Besides these, he took out other patents for improvements, more or less important in the manufacture of paper, almost up to the period of his finally retiring from business in 1857.

Such is a brief outline of the principal inventions of Mr. Dickinson in connection with the manufacture of which he must be regarded as one of the founders, and of which he was for so many years the recognized chief. But his energies were not confined to manufacturing and mechanical details; his friendship with the principal publishers of London and Edinburgh was intimate and lasting, and brought him in contact with most of the distinguished authors of his day.

In 1845 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, to which he communicated, in 1851, some observations on the supply of water from the chalk stratum in the neighbourhood of London, containing much valuable information as to the percolation of water through chalk. In his latter years he took much interest in astronomy, and erected an observatory at his country house, Abbot's-hill, Abbot's Langley, of which he had been at once architect and builder. As a magistrate he took an active part in the general concerns of the county. He was a liberal benefactor to numerous charitable institutions, and especially to hospitals, and to the Royal Literary Fund, of which he was latterly one of the Registrars. He attained the mastership of the Stationer's Company in 1857, and received the unusual compliment of being re-chosen for a second year. He continued until his death a member of the stock-board or business committee. His mental and bodily activity was extraordinary, and, in the words of one of his oldest friends, "he had thoroughly lived out his life, and had found time and means to crowd into the short intervals of business more kindly and generous deeds than would make the staple of many ordinary men's lives."

Mr. Dickinson married in 1810 Anne, second daughter of Harry Grover, Esq. of The Bury, Hemel Hempsted; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue one son (who bears his own name), and two daughters, Frances Elizabeth married to Frederick Pratt Barlow, Esq. and Harriett Anne who was the first wife of John Evans, Esq., of Nash Mills, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His remains were interred in the Kensal Green Cemetery on the 18th of January.

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Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th April 1869.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

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Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

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Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta;	Yokohama.

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" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" .—The Belfast Banking Company.

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

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HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

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Do.	6	do.	5 "
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Bombay, 30th April 1869. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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Subscribed Capital	£927,700
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By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

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Cognac " Do. ..... " 16 "

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Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.).....Rs. 4 8 per doz.
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APOLLO WAITING and REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.—For sale, by the undersigned, just landed in prime condition—

Ex "Rohilla"—Guinness's extra Foreign Stout, bottled by E. and I. Burke, Dublin. Price for quarts Rs. 5-8 and pints Rs. 3-12 per dozen.

Ex "British Sovereign"—Allsopp's India Pale Ale, bottled by F. Friend & Co., quarts only Rs. 5-4 per dozen.

Ex "City of Venice"—Tennant's India Pale Ale, quarts Rs. 5-4 and pints Rs. 3-8 per dozen.

T. HAMMOND, 23rd April, 1869. Lessee Apollo Refreshment Rooms.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each	
Do.	Pints do.	2 "	
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 "	
Do.	Pints do.	2 "	
Hock	Rockheimer Quarts. do.	1 "	
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1 "	
Eau De Cologne		6 Bottles in a Box.	

Also,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:

Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. (St. Julien) 1 " W. NICOL & Co.

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CHAMPAGNE

			Rs.
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rose	F. Wegelin	"	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	"	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	42
do. Hock	do.	"	23
do. Moselle	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	20
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 3	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	"	48
Marcobrunner	do.	"	30
Boxbentel